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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The Turning Point.

The 4 o'clock train went speeding along the level line of the railroad one sunny afternoon, just 10 years ago, and among its passengers were two young and handsome men, who had met on the cars by chance, but who had been intimate friends at school and college, and who were intimate friends still, if one might judge by the fervor of their greeting and the earnest manner in which they conversed, without taking the least notice of any person around them.

At last the elder of the two, a tall, dark, young man, with large, dark eyes and jet black hair and whiskers, arose from his seat, took his traveling bag from the rack and began to shake the dust from his coat and to wipe it from his face with a cambric handkerchief, as if his journey was drawing near its end.

"Then you are sure that you won't come with me, Harry?" he asked, looking anxiously into the fair, frank face of his companion.

"I cannot," was the low reply.

"Well, at least remember what I have been saying to you today. Give it up, Harry—the drinking, gambling, the folly of all kinds. Begin to save your money, instead of spending it all, as you do now, and as I used to do, and in three years, or perhaps sooner yet, you may be traveling this way or some other way, bound on my present errand, with a neat little home and a dear little wife waiting for you at the journey's end. It is worth far more than all the rest, my boy, I know, for I've tried both ways."

"Why, what nonsense it is to talk to me about saving, George! Look there!" cried Moore. He drew out his pocketbook. In one compartment nestled a ten-dollar greenback. In the other were two one-dollar bills. In a third, a little crumpled roll of currency, and in the fourth, a tiny case filled with postage stamps.

"Behold my worldly wealth!" said he, in a mocking tone. "There is all I have before the next quarter's salary is paid. And while I live in New York, I must spend the whole of my salary. I cannot save it. Expenses are too high."

"Then do as I did," said his friend. "I found the temptations and expenses of New York life too much for me. I could not save, and what was worse, I found that I was giving way more and more to the habit which I want you to leave off, Henry. I gave up my place and went to yonder little town, wherein an uncle of mine lived. I stated my case to him. He helped me. He got me a situation in the leading store here, he took me to board at his house and watched over me like a father till I cared no more for drink. After that, it was easy enough to save, Henry, and I soon worked my way up to home and happiness. Oddly enough, I started with only ten dollars in my purse. But I was far worse than you are. Cannot you get something to do in some quiet, country place like this, where you will be kept out of temptation as I was? Try it, old boy. Write to me a month hence, and if you have not found the place and the people to cure you by that time, I'll find them for you. Is that a bargain?"

"Yes," said Henry Moore, speaking on the impulse of the moment.

They parted. Henry Moore watched his friend as he stepped into a waiting carriage at the station, and drove away to meet his bride upon his wedding night. Then, as the train steamed slowly off again, he thrust his pocketbook back into the breast of his coat, and leaning his cheek upon his hand, gazed moodily out upon the flying meadows and forests, while he mused upon his schoolfellow's happy fate.

"The last time I saw him, he had been drinking heavily nearly all through the night," he thought. "Gambling, too, and losing. His face looked purple and flushed; his eyes were heavy and dull; his cheeks were bloated; his hand shook like the hand of an old man. How different now. He is as handsome and fresh-colored as he was in his boyhood. He is eager, alert, full of life, hope and happiness. While I—" a heavy sigh finished the reflection.

The train sped on. The young man lost in painful memory of misspent hours, still leaned his forehead against the window frame, gazing on all that passed before him as if he saw it not.

Suddenly, as the train decreased its speed again, and the warning bell began to ring, a tableau flashed before his eyes that roused him in a moment.

For half an hour past their way had led through a dense pine forest, rising greenly on either side of the cars.

But now there came a sunlit streak among the trees beyond his window, and in the long, val space thus formed he saw a lowly, but snug-looking, gray cottage, with vineshaded porches and portico, a green and level lawn, with a lake flashing brightly in the sun beyond it; and on the lawn a rosy, healthful girl of seventeen, standing with her arch, mischievous face turned toward the passing train, and her arms clasped grimly around the neck of a small, black pony, saddled and bridled, who seemed terribly frightened at the noise, yet perfectly docile to her voice and touch.

Other figures filled the background. The farmer, stout and hearty, dressed in blue overalls, and wiping the perspiration from his brow, as he lifted his straw hat aside—a neatly dressed matron on the porch, shading her eyes with her hand, as she watched the train; a great, black Newfoundland dog, parading about in a dignified manner, with a lady's riding whip in his mouth, and a dapper young gentleman in a light, summer suit, approaching the lady and her steed. He saw them all as one sees faces and figures in a vivid dream, and wondered almost audibly what "that fellow" was doing there; and then, as they plunged once more into the unbroken solitude of the pines, that girl's face seemed to stand out visibly in the air before him and accompanied him, like a smiling spirit of good omen, to his journey's end.

Late that night, when, after eating supper and reading the evening paper, he went up to his room the face was there before him, smiling like a picture from the bare white wall. He had gone up there to make some alterations in his dress before going out to get rid of the rest of his evening in the city streets; but the face detained him, held him there in the cheerless fourth-story chamber, even against his will.

"How graceful she was!" he groaned out. "What a pretty—what a sweet face she had! How blue her eyes were! How brown her hair was and how it waved about her head and face like a little, soft, dark cloud of curls! She must have been ill lately, or she would not wear her hair like that; every other girl is piling chignons up higher than the moon. And yet she looked the very picture of health. Her cheeks were as round and as rosy as the apples in her father's orchard. Perhaps she is too sensible to wear chignons and false hair. Perhaps she don't care so much for dress as other women do. What did she wear? I can't remember. I only know it was some soft dun-colored material falling about her in soft folds, without ruffling or paniers of any kind. And a blue ribbon at her throat—blue as the 'bluets'—blue as her own sweet eyes! Oh, dear! If I could but meet a girl like that—a girl with 'no nonsense about her,' as Mr. Toots would say," he added with a laugh—"a girl who would marry a poor man because she loved him, and who would go to work and help him build up his fortune and his house together. Why it would be the making of me!"

He took out his pocketbook and looked again at the ten-dollar bill.

"Shall I try it? Jerrold says he began with no more; and look how well he has done. Let me see. Here is enough to pay for my supper, lodging and breakfast, and my ticket back to the place where I saw her. That will leave me the roll of currency for small expenses, and the ten dollars for my sole capital till I find a place and work. Her father is a farmer, I know. And that chap in the gray summer suit hates hard work. I saw it in his face and walk. I'll do it. He can but refuse me at the worst, and I shall be able to look at that sweet face again. I'll go."

* * * * * *

You know he is not very strong, father, and his hands have grown white and soft at college, and, as he says, he is not fit for the work," she was saying when her father's growls ceased suddenly; and, looking up, she saw a tall, handsome, Saxon-faced and bright-eyed young fellow, dressed in homespun, taking off his straw hat to her and her father in the way that did not smack of country birth and training by any means. The light blue and the dark blue eyes looked straight into each other's depths for one bewildering moment. Then the girl turned away and walked out of the field, with a sudden, vivid blush staining the whiteness of her throat and forehead; and the young fellow, gazing after her involuntarily, began his story to the amazed farmer and asked for work.

At 12 o'clock that day Jane Halliday, after giving the last touches to the well-spread dinner-table, took the tin horn and went out on the side piazza to "call the folks" to their noonday meal. She saw the heads turn, and the bending forms straighten themselves as the echoes of the mellow blast floated over toward the distant hills, and lingering yet a moment felt her cheek grow hot again, when she saw the young man advancing with her father toward the house.

"Here's a new hand, mother," sang out the farmer to his buxom wife, as they entered the kitchen together. "He came along to look for work just in the nick of time, after your dandified nephew cut and run for fear he should tan his cheeks. You'll make Dick's bed up for him tonight, Jane. He is worth his salt, I must own, and he shall stay here as long as he likes. Now, mother, dinner—hurry, Jenny, hurry!"

They sat down to the table. Jane's chair was directly opposite that which the new hand occupied, and presently the farmer called out, wonderingly:

"Salt in your coffee, Mr. Moore? Well, I do vow! That is a queer taste of yours, anyhow!"

"I drank it so as a child, but I think I'll give it up after today, as I am to do farming work," stammered the young man, scarcely knowing what he was saying and unwilling to own his blunder lest its cause might possibly be guessed.

"Gracious!" said the farmer.

But the good wife quietly changed the cup for another, properly sugared and creamed, and the new hand thanked her by a bow that set her marveling in her turn.

"He don't look one bit like a farmer, Jane," she said, watching them back into the field again after dinner. "He is as much of a gentleman as your Cousin Dick is, in spite of his common clothes. And yet he must take hold of the work pretty well or your father wouldn't be as pleased with him as he is."

Jane made a brief reply and changed the subject as speedily as possible. She had seen beneath her long eyelashes how the stranger's eyes were fixed upon her when that mistake with the coffee occurred.

"What a ridiculous excuse," she thought, smiling.

And then a sudden recollection flashed across her mind with stunning emphasis and meaning. Was it a dream? Or was it real? That rushing train—that open window—that moody look flashing into sudden brightness as it caught and answered her own laughing glance while the cars whirled by. No wonder the face seemed so strangely familiar to her in the farm fields that morning. But what—oh, Jane of the fair face and innocent eyes and softly clustering locks—what could it all mean?

Cousin Dick returned no more to the farm that summer. But the new hand stayed and worked faithfully all through "haying time and harvest," much to the farmers delight. At the end of the season the farmer made the young man a liberal offer for the ensuing year. And thereupon ensued a long and confidential conversation between the two.

"Give me twenty-four hours to make up my mind," said Moore, at last. "Tomorrow morning you shall have your answer."

So, when the four o'clock train from the city thundered past the farm that evening the new hand stood on the lawn alone and watched it with thoughtful eyes. Taller and straighter he looked than when he first came to the lone pine lands, and there was a healthy flush on his cheek, beneath the sunburn, that told tales of a different, a nobler, a holier life, than the former one had ever been.

The farmer was busy at the barn. The good housewife, in the kitchen, was hurrying onward her preparations for tea, and Jane, with a two-quart tin basin in her hand, came out of the house and turned toward the garden as he looked that way. Her errand was for fruit for the supper table, but before the first handful of berries had rattled down upon the bottom of the basin, the girl started, listened a moment, and then turned crimson as the new hand came up beside her. The berries were neglected. He stood still a moment, then dropping basin and berries upon the grass, he held her by the hands.

"Jane, your father has asked me to stay here and help him with another year," he said. "He offers me good wages. And I am safe here—safe from many a temptation that you know nothing about—thank God. I am a better and a happier man for my stay here this summer, but there is room for improvement yet. It rests with you to say if that improvement shall be made."

"With me?" said Jane, glancing up at him with a gentle smile.

"With you; with you alone."

"Then stay."

He took a pocketbook from the breast of his coat and opened it.

"Jane, you see that ten-dollar bill?"

"Yes."

"That marks the turning-point in my life. I was going headlong to destruction when a friend held me back. I had but ten dollars to begin the world with again if I gave up my place and salary in New York. Yet my friend advised it. It was what he had done, and in three years he had earned a home and a wife in another place. He had been as wild and as reckless as I was then, and it was seeing what a little sober effort had done for him that encouraged me to try. I came here—and you know my life and thoughts and habits from that day. We have been happy here together, Jane."

"Oh, very happy," was her reply.

"But now there must be a change. I cannot go on in the old way any longer, Jane; your father likes me and I believe I may stay here forever so far as he and your mother are concerned. Now, for their daughter. There is ten dollars, Jane, and there is what I have earned by sheer hard work these last six months added to it. I shall receive four times that sum another year from your father if I stay. Will it be enough, Jane for me and my wife?"

She was silent. Bending down to look at her he saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"Can't you like me, then?" he asked, in dismay.

"Oh, it is not that. It is father and mother," she whispered. "I must not leave them."

"There is no need, my love. I may tell you now that your father has given his consent, and your dear mother will not be long behind him. Oh, Jane, my darling! I found my hope, my joy and my salvation that day I came to the Lone Pine farm."

"And not a single berry for supper!" wailed Mrs. Halliday, when they returned at last to the house. But a tearful smile succeeded the lament, as, after a brief whisper from Jane, she kissed and blessed the "new-hand" as her prospective son-in-law.—New York News.

The Bar and Jury Trials.

In jury trials there is a distinct descent in the nature of the presentation, tempting and easy. Some men have a peculiar fitness for such trials; they have always afforded opportunity for the exercise of brilliant powers. A respectable proportion of the bar take part in them, and perhaps an equal proportion of the respectable bar, and yet it seems that the average of the men so engaged is deteriorating, and that in time, though perhaps very gradually, this practice will pass into the hands of a segregated body of lawyers, the majority of whom will enjoy not much more reverence from the profession at large than now does the criminal bar. Such an attitude on the part of the profession toward one of its own units may be pharisaical, but it seems likely to prevail. This is, of course, very far from denying that most lawyers are willing to try jury cases, and none will refuse to do so if they be important enough. The statement simply refers to a tendency. One reason for this may be found in the smallness of the return for this class of work; another, perhaps, in the reluctance of the keen, trained, unimpassioned mind to appeal to intelligences so much less alert and so much influenced by sympathy, antagonism and prejudice that the temptation to arouse these motives by any device short of dishonesty or evident impropriety is very strong.—Henry E. Howland, in The Century Magazine.

Sharks Under a Railway.

The British Museum authorities are investigating an extensive find of sharks' teeth and palates of other fish which have been unearthed in Goldsworth cutting, Woking, during the widening of the London & Southwestern railway main line. The teeth, which were found in large numbers in the green sand formation, about 35 feet below the subsoil, are in a state of splendid preservation.—London Express.

The man who sneers at his neighbors would probably be very surprised to know what his neighbors think of him

WILL NOT BE RATIFIED

BELIEF THAT THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES ARE DEAD.

President Roosevelt Known to Be Opposed to the Encouragement of Increased Imports at the Expense of American Industry and Labor.

The correctness of the view entertained by the American Economist regarding the attitude of the late President McKinley on the subject of reciprocity as disclosed in his celebrated Buffalo speech, and also as to the position of President Roosevelt on the same question, is emphatically confirmed by the well informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. Referring to the apparently "inspired" (?) statements of a New York evening newspaper which represents Mr. Roosevelt as saying that he has "very strong hopes of being able to pull all of the Kasson treaties through the Senate," and that, "he will not let them perish without making a desperate fight for them," the Press correspondent says:

"It can be stated on the very highest authority that the President never said anything of the kind, and as yet has formed no opinion of his own as to the merits of the Kasson treaties. Moreover, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is authority for saying that President McKinley never made any recommendation to the Senate in favor of the ratification of the Kasson treaties. He merely trausmitted them to the Senate for its action without any recommendation regarding them. This Senator said that was regarded in the Senate as indicating an uncertain attitude on the part of President McKinley in regard to the merits of those treaties.

"The late President has been the subject of a good deal of misrepresentation in that way. The New York evening paper which last night pretended to speak for Mr. Roosevelt in regard to these treaties also states that President McKinley 'realized that in a great number of cases the tariffs of this country are unnecessarily high.'

"There is no authority for that statement. President McKinley said in his Buffalo speech that if 'perchance' any of the tariff could be spared it might be used in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. He did not say that any of it could be spared, and Senator Dolliver and other members of Congress who talked with him on the subject before he left Canton for Buffalo say that he did not hold that any of the tariff was not needed, but said that if it should be found on investigation that a part of it was not needed, then that part could be made use of negotiating reciprocity treaties.

"Judging from what can be learned here, all Republicans favor reciprocity so long as no American industry will be hurt and no American workman thrown out of employment as a result. That will be the kind of reciprocity that President Roosevelt will recommend, and, according to those well informed, he will not recommend any other kind and will not specifically commit himself to the Kasson treaties. They are not regarded here as any test of reciprocity, and Senator Foraker and some other members of the Foreign Relations Committee have repeatedly stated that the French treaty and the Argentine treaties will never be ratified by the Senate in the form they came to that body, even if they are 'alive,' which Mr. Foraker holds not to be the case."

The studied efforts of certain newspapers, Republican as well as Democratic, to make it appear that President McKinley had decided to abandon protection and take up a wide open reciprocity amounting to free trade, and to locate President Roosevelt as standing upon this same platform, indicates a concert of action with a clearly defined object in view. It would seem that this similarity of perversion and misinterpretation is much too marked and too unanimous to be accidental. The ear marks of a well organized literary bureau are beginning to be plainly visible. It takes money to run a literary bureau. Whose money?

FREE TRADE AND FREICHT.

Business Done by Railroads in Great Britain and the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to the fact that while the Pennsylvania Railroad moves train loads of 484 tons, the Northwestern, which is the most efficient of English railroads, is content with moving no more than sixty-eight tons. English railroads are not American railroads, English locomotives are not American locomotives, English methods are not American methods. But perhaps a large proportion of this difference can be accounted for in lack of business. The Northwestern, of England, is not carrying tons of luxuries both ways as is the Pennsylvania. Pianos and books and automobiles and furniture, and all such, are heavy stuff, but our prosperous farmers have to have them. The English farmer's wants are few. His greatest desire is to die outside the almshouse. The American railroads are now and will be for months carrying tons of food stuffs to the seaboard to be shipped to the English consumer. And under the blight of free trade millions of fertile English acres are lying abandoned. The annual consumption of $1,000,000,000 worth of foreign agricultural products which might be raised on English soil is an absolute loss to the spendable income of Great Britain. The home market for manufacturers is lessened, and the freight trains are content with moving sixty-eight tons. It's all very simple, and makes a most instructive table:

Cobdenism..... 68
McKinleyism..... 484

But there are 200,000 miles of railroads in the United States and only 22,000 miles in the United Kingdom. That makes the showing still more instructive, as there was a time (1850) when the railroad mileage of the two countries was about the same. England is now reaping the fruits of her folly, and Uncle Sam and his people are making money faster than they can count it.

It's easier to put up with the prodigal son than to put up for him

CZOLGOSZ PUT TO DEATH

The Assassin of President McKinley Executed by Electricity.

TRIED TO JUSTIFY HIS CRIME

While in the Death Chair He Declared He Was Glad He Had Slain the President—Normal Brain Revealed by the Autopsy—Acid Used to Destroy the Body Quickly—The Warden's Statement.

Auburn, N. Y.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was put to death in the Auburn Prison at 7.12 a. m. Tuesday. The electric current, of 1700 volts, was turned on three times before he was pronounced dead. No fear was shown by the assassin, and his last declaration was that he was not sorry for his crime.

His watchers said that he slept well during his last night on earth, apparently unconcerned at the approach of death. Half an hour before the execution the assassin stated to Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead that he wanted to make a statement "when there are a lot of people to hear me." When told that he could not do that he said he would not talk at all, but he later changed his mind.

There was no unusual incident to mark the execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the warden at 6.45 o'clock. Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, of New York City, and Dr. Gerlu, of Auburn, were the physicians.

Shortly before 7 the party was taken to the death chamber, and its members, after being placed about the electric chair, were cautioned not to leave their seats under any circumstances. After a test of the apparatus Warden Mead gave the signal for the prisoner to be brought in. As he stepped over the threshold of the death chamber the assassin stumbled, but the guards held him up. He stumbled again on the little rubber-covered platform upon which the chair rests. He was very pale.

As he was being seated he looked about at the witnesses with a steady stare and said:

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber headrest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened he mumbled: "I'm sorry I could not see my father."

He had barely finished this utterance when the strapping was completed and the current was turned on. It was kept on full for forty-five seconds, cut off, turned on for a few seconds and then, after an examination of the body by physicians, again turned on for a few seconds.

It was at 7.17 that Warden Mead, raising his hand, said: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

When the body of the assassin had been removed to the autopsy table the prisoners who had been kept locked in their cells were released and work was resumed. There was no excitement among the convicts and no unusual scenes about the prison.

The autopsy was made by Dr. Edward Spitzka, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos F. McDonald and Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the organs of the body. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

After the autopsy the body was placed in a black stained pine coffin. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form. It was the belief of the physicians that the body would be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours.

After the execution Warden Mead said:

"I went to Czolgosz's cell at 5.30 and read the death warrant to him. The guards said he had slept like a baby. He half rose up as I read the warrant, said nothing, and dropped back when I finished. A small breakfast was given him and he ate sparingly. He asked for no priest, and that is why there was no clergyman in attendance."

Czolgosz held his last two interviews on Monday night, the first with Superintendent Collins, and the second with Waldeck Czolgosz, his brother, and Waldeck Bandowski, his brother-in-law. Both the interviews were brief, and the interviewers did most of the talking, until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead.

It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he stayed in the cell some time, he apparently was not successful in getting anything material from him.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said:

"Hello!"

The brother ventured to remark, "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape?"

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating way, "No one; nobody had anything to do with it except me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I haven't got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother. And he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown: "No; don't sent them here again; I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon." The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then stepping up close to the bars the condemned man said:

"And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it. I don't want any of their religion."

There was a painful pause of a few minutes, and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested, much to Superintendent Collins's surprise, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution.

Before Superintendent Collins could reply Leon Czolgosz said:

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let them see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told the trio in emphatic terms that no such thing could be allowed and ordered them to say good-by.

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot and did not answer the last farewell.

Czolgosz had been an inmate of the prison since early on the morning of Friday, September 27, having been sentenced at Buffalo on the previous afternoon. His trial had occupied but two days, having begun on Monday with a verdict of guilty on Tuesday morning, September 23, and ended with a verdict of guilty on Tuesday afternoon. He shot the President on September 6, fifty-three days having transpired from that time until the day he was electrocuted.

BIG PROFIT IN BAD PENNIES.

Gang of Counterfeiters at Last Run Down by Secret Service Men.

Washington, D. C.—The Secret Service at last has found the gang of counterfeiters of cent pieces. The evidence in the possession of Chief Wilkie shows that William Weiner, the head of the band, must have cleared about seventy-five cents on every dollar's worth of pennies put in circulation. As this is believed to have been going on for years the profits must have been considerable.

Associated with Weiner are a stepson, Israel Usher, in Boston, and the Lerner family—father and two daughters in Baltimore. The Lerners have also operated in New York City. Several months ago Fanny Lerner, a little girl, was arrested in New York charged with selling rolls of 700 cent pieces, all counterfeits, to Chinese laundrymen, all of of whom need a great deal of small change.

Weiner and Israel Usher were arrested in Boston and his plant seized. Up to two months ago his counterfeiting machine was operated in an attic in Fulton street, Brooklyn. Michael Lavine was found in Brooklyn and held in $5000 bail. The Lerners were arrested in Baltimore.

Chief Flynn, in investigating the Fanny Lerner case, found that since 1897 Connecticut manufacturers of sheet metal had been selling sheet bronze of sixteen gauge, the requisite thickness for one cent coins, to William Weiner. He bought 100 to 150 pounds at a time.

BOY KILLED AT PLAY.

Was "Santa Claus" and Suffocated in a Hole in the Ceiling.

Philadelphia.—Nine-year-old Lawrence Fox played Santa Claus at the cost of his life. Alone with his brother, Elmer, aged three years, Lawrence utilized a hole in the kitchen ceiling above the range as a chimney.

He entered the hole, which was eight by six inches, from the second floor back bedroom, feet first and then slid downward. The aperture had been made for the purpose of running a heat register up to the second floor, but had not been completed, and was filled with dust and dirt.

The boy slipped and became pinioned in the narrow hole, death by suffocation resulting after he had made frantic struggles to recover his position on the edge of the opening. The child must have been held in the aperture for half an hour before the arrival of relief.

TO REPEOPLE BOER STATES.

Lord Milner Says the War May Never Be Over in a Formal Sense.

Durban, South Africa.—The imperial authorities have reached the conclusion that the early repeopling of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is advisable, so that the normal industrial and agricultural life of the colonies may be resumed.

In the course of a speech, Lord Milner said it was useless to wait until the war was over in a formal sense. It might never be over, he declared, but it was burning itself out, and in time "we ought to show ourselves masters in the house we have taken, by rebuilding it and beginning to live in it."

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Canadian Minister of Justice has written an article upon the Monroe Doctrine and interoceanic canal conditions in which he demands that Great Britain shall not sacrifice the Dominion's interests by letting the United States have its own way with regard to fortifications.

Negotiations With Bulgarian Brigands

The State Department, at Washington, is informed that negotiations with the Bulgarian brigands who abducted Miss Stone have been opened, and the brigands demand the original ransom asked—$110,000.

Time Honored Custom Discontinued.

President Roosevelt has discontinued the time honored custom of giving an annual reception to the public. He does not intend to give some miscreant the chance to shoot him while pretending to shake his hand.

Baron Accused of Extortion.

Baron Walburg has been arrested in Budapest on a charge of attempting to practice extortion upon Emperor Francis Joseph. He is a morganatic son of the Austrian Archduke Ernest. In consequence of his debts he was compelled to leave the army, after which he sank into poverty.

New Gun Explodes; Six Soldiers Hurt

Six members of the Twenty-eighth Battery were injured at Fort Heavenworth, Kan., by an explosion of a new model automatic gun. The injured man will all recover.

Three Outlaws Escape From Jail.

Three outlaws were helped to freedom from the jail at Wayne Court House, Va.

Noted Moonshiner Caught at Last.

Rhoda Hensley, one of the boldest moonshiners in the South, has been captured in Union County, Tenn.

Safe Breakers Made a Good Haul.

Safe-crackers secured $5000 in bonds and $100 cash from Lawrence Brightman's store at Berea, Ohio.

Small Whale Caught Off Newport.

A twenty-one-foot whale, known as a "bottle-nose whale," was captured off Newport, R. I., and towed into the harbor. The sea monster will be stripped of its flesh and the skeleton prepared for shipment to the Smithsonian Institution.

American Horsemen Unfairly Treated.

Several owners and trainers now racing in England assert that they have been unfairly treated in the matter of handicapping, and have declared their horses out of the remainder of their engagements.

MANY KILLED IN RACE RIOT

Negroes and Whites Clash at a Louisiana Camp Meeting.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT

Posse Went to Raid a Saloon Near Balltown, La., and Were Fired Upon—The Shots Returned and the Building Set on Fire—Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana Take Action.

New Orleans, La. — The bloodiest race war the South has known since the early eighties began at Balltown, Washington Parish, La. The hostilities were opened by the negroes, and in the first engagement three whites and eleven negroes were killed. The conflict raged on the following day, and the death roll was increased by the killing of twenty more negroes.

The trouble began at a negro camp meeting in progress at Live Oak Church, three miles from Balltown. There a pitched battle took place between a posse of white men, gathered by the constable of the district to investigate the report that one Crea Lott was operating a restaurant at the church without a license.

The battle was begun by the negroes themselves. Lott, the negro who was suspected of violating the law, saw the posse coming from a window in his store. He opened fire on the constable and his men, and killed two of the posse at the first shot, Joe Seals and Charles Ellsworth.

Lott had time to fire but once, for his fire was returned and he sank to the ground, riddled with bullets. A negro preacher, Connolly by name, rushed out of the building with a double-barreled shotgun, which he levelled at the whites. Before he could pull the trigger he was killed.

The battle had by this time become general. A number of negroes were concealed in Lott's place and kept volleying at a body of men under the leadership of an officer. Another white man was killed. E. H. Thompson was also wounded. The whites fired the building.

The negroes, as they came running out with all kinds of weapons, were shot down. The whites won a complete victory, and the surviving negroes fled to the woods. When the end came and the restaurant had been burned to ashes it was found that eleven negroes, all told, had been shot or burned to death.

Three women who were in Lott's were cremated. Two of them were charred beyond identification. One of the women had a child with her. The child perished in the flames, too.

The conflict was continued on the next day. Later Governor W. W. Heard, of Louisiana received the following message by wire from Columbia, Miss.:

"Terrible conflict Balltown Parish, between whites and blacks. Send troops at once via Poplarville, Miss.

"H. N. SIMMONS, Sheriff."

Upon receiving the message Governor Heard wired General Jorn Glynn, Jr., notifying him of the race war and directing him to order out a company of fifty men for immediate service. A few hours later the Governor received a telegram from Deputy Sheriff Branton, of Marion County, Miss., to the effect that he was just from the scene of the trouble, and that quiet had been restored and that troops would not be necessary.

Governor Longino, of Mississippi, received his first notification of the riot from Governor Heard. Later he received a telegram frm the Sheriff of Marion County asking permission to dispatch the Columbia Guards to the scene. The Sheriff was authorized to do so.

It was in Balltown that William Morris, a negro, was burned at the stake the other day for almost murdering the wife of a storekeeper. Since this affair the camp meeting at Live Oak began, and the negroes discussed it until they were ready for anything. It was in all probability the fate of Morris which inflamed them to the step they took in ambushing and opening fire on the constable's posse.

Morris's crime, however, had nothing to do with the organization of the posse, which was summoned legally for the suppression of the violation of law which was reported at the Live Oak Church.

M'KINLEY PERISHED ON DUTY.

Official Report by Dr. Rixey to the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Washington, D. C.—"In the line of duty, while receiving the people, was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz," is the official statement filed with the Surgeon General of the Navy by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, Medical Inspector, U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the death of the late President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated:

"Gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wound."

The report is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest detail of the state of the patient during his illness. It is in the shape of a ship's log almost, showing at intervals of a very few minutes, sometimes a single minute, rarely more than an hour the patient's progress. Perhaps the most valuable data from a medical point of view is the registering of the medication of the case—not a morsel of food nor a dose of medicine nor a bath is omitted.

Texas Desperado Shot Dead.

Eugene Wall, one of the noted Wall brothers of San Augustine, Tex., and a participant in the bloody feuds of the Wall and Brooks families for several years, was shot from ambush and killed, six miles from San Augustine Texas.

Recluse Slept Five Years in Coffin.

Duncan T. Grandpre, a wealthy but eccentric recluse, died in his lonely home near Vestal, Susquehanna County, Penn. For five years he had slept in a coffin.

Policeman Kills a Boy.

An unknown white boy, about fifteen years of age, was shot and killed by Policeman James Richardson, at Birmingham, Ala. The policeman says the boy and two companions were attempting to rob a store. Richardson is under arrest charged with manslaughter.

Son Slays His Father.

Edward Collier, aged twenty-five, was arrested at Madison, S. D., for killing his father. The two men quarrelled over the sale of a farm while riding home in a buggy and the son cut his father's throat.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

General Miles, in His Annual Report, Gives It as 84,513

Recommends Fewer Bureaus in Washington Dealing With the Management of the Organization.

Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Miles, in his annual report, gives the total strength of the Army as 84,513, of which 33,874 are in the United States, 43,239 in the Philippines, 4914 in Cuba and the remainder in small detachments in Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Alaska. He says it is expected the force in Cuba will be reduced soon, and hopes the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

General Miles does not approve the present organization of the artillery corps, saying it establishes another bureau in Washington. He believes in the former regimental organization. Speaking of the army canteen, which is abolished by the army reorganization law, he says no injury has resulted, and in the main the law has been beneficial. He states his objections to the management of military affairs in the War Department in the following language:

"While Congress has made ample provision for the management of military affairs in the organization of the Army, whereby the companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and departments are made the units of administration, and by statutes has clothed the officials not only with executive authority, but with judicial powers and responsibility, yet the tendency has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military esablishment in the city of Washington, and especially in the staff departments.

"This has been found most injurious in other armies, and is one of the principal defects in our own system. The evil has been increasing during the activities of the wars of the last three years to an extent that, in my judgment, requires serious consideration, and I recommend that decentralization be effected as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate commanders, who are provided with an efficient organization, and who can be safely instrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands."

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The Program For the Social Season of 1902 Announced.

Washington, D. C.—The official social program for the White House was announced by Secretary Cortelyou. For the first time the designation of the President's home is not the "Executive Mansion." In accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's wish the historic building will be known officially as well as colloquially during his term as "the White House."

The season of 1902 is included in the month of January, and is the shortest on record. The program follows: January 1, New Year's reception; January 2, Cabinet dinner; January 7, diplomatic reception; January 9, diplomatic dinner; January 14, judicial reception; January 16, Supreme Court dinner; January 23, Congressional reception, and January 30, reception to the army and navy.

The usual Shrove Tuesday reception to the public is omitted, for the reason that Mrs. Roosevelt will give three public receptions—December 14, 21 and 28. She will also receive the public on Saturday afternoons during the Easter season. On Shrove Tuesday the official season will close with a grand cotillion in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, whose eighteenth birthday occurs on Sunday, February 9. This will be the first ball given at the White House since the days of Miss Nellie Grant.

OUR CLAIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Fifteen Aggrieved Persons to Get a Total of $30,000.

London.—At the resumption of the sitting of the South African Compensation Commission Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, on behalf of the Government, announced that all claims of foreign countries had been settled diplomatically with the exception of those of the Netherlands and France. The final decision is as follows:

The United States, $30,000; Austria, $45,000; Germany, $150,000; Russia, $20,500; Italy, $60,000; Spain, $750; Sweden and Norway, $5000; Switzerland, $1250; Belgium, $4000, and Denmark, $1250.

Newton Crane, who represented the United States before the commission, regards the settlement as most favorable for the American claimants, of whom there are only fifteen.

WILSON ASKS $1,000,000 MORE.

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture Reach $3,862,420.

Washington, D. C.—The estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year aggregate $4,789,540, against $3,862,420 for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of almost $1,000,000 for next year.

The total for the Weather Bureau, as submitted by Chief Moore, is $1,218,000, an increase of $169,770. There is an increase of $113,950 in salaries and of $58,000 for vegetable pathological work.

The total estimates for forestry work are $260,180, an increase of $113,000, and for soil investigation, $173,000, an increase of $82,000. These increases are to meet the expanding work along special lines.

Hawaiian Drought Broken.

The drought in Hamakua, which has affected disastrously sugar plantations of Honakaa, Peauhau and Ookala, Hawaii, has been broken by the first good rainfall since last April. The rain was general all over the district.

Only Thirteen Killed in Race Riot.

Reports from Balltown, La., the scene of race rio

There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from

CORDOVA Wax Candles

Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat worryingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sage tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

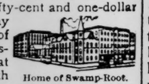
The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 17th, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:05, a. m

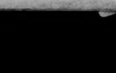
SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "	12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "	5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " "	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windson. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. and for Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,

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Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Business conducted with promptness and dispatch.

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Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

HOTELS.

KEATON'S HOTEL,

W. H. KEATON, PROP.,

Main Street, Near Water

Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.

F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.

Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,

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At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOEN, Editor.

SHALL THE RACE QUESTION ESTABLISH ANEW THE MASON AND DIXON LINE?

Under the above caption the Atlanta Constitution, in a recent issue, contributes an editorial article which may well command the thoughful attention of every American citizen, northerner or southerner, white or black. Discussing the Roosevelt-Washington dining incident in the light of present conditions, it says:

"Is it not time for a few words of soberness and truth in regard to the discussion of the negro question, upon which such diverse views are held by people north and south?

Is it not the part of common patriotism to adopt a line conservative of national unity and good feeling? Does the man, north or south, who would create or widen a breach between the whole people serve the best interests of the country?

Theodore Roosevelt is a northern man, shaping his personal views by those of the people among whom he was born. Those people—or rather such of them as have spoken through their religious and educational bodies or through their public agencies, both press and pulpit—are outspoken in defense of the theory that no offense was committed against the social institutions of the country by the president's invitation to a prominent negro to become his guest at his family fireside. The democratic press of the north is equally, if not more, outspoken than republican newspapers in support of this theory, and all seem to have forgotten or overlooked, the memorable words of Lincoln, often quoted by the Constitution, in which the great abolitionist said, in 1858:

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters and jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

The north, then, is united in this matter. It does not agree with the south any more than does the south agree with it.

The question, therefore, arises—will either section permit the black flag of social or business ostracism to be raised against the other on account of any difference of opinion that may exist as to the social recognition of the negro? If the north has its peculiar view on this subject and the south antagonizes it to the extent of turning the back of its hand to that section for the exercise of its convictions, the result will be a recurrence of that period of sectional animosity and interstate antagonism which, God forbid, should ever again be revived.

Those people of the north who hold their peculiar views on this subject have the perfect right to be governed by them, so far as they are individually concerned, but they have no right to attempt to force them upon the people who do not think the same way, nor do we think they would do so.

President Roosevelt has declared that he will push no man upon the south politically who is distasteful. Will those whom the president, as an individual, represents be equally as broad in matters social—each community to its own liking, without interference from the other?

The second trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the Goebel murder has resulted in a conviction. The trial was a travesty upon justice. Judge Cantrill, who presided at the trial would not trust the case to any other judge for fear he would not convict. Every man on the jury was a Goebel Democrat, every effort to secure men of other parties being ruled out by Cantrill. The jury was selected to convict and it would have been just as well and less a farce to have convicted Powers before taking the so-called testimony.

President Roosevelt has appointed Frank I. Osborne, Esq, a prominent attorney and a Democrat, of Charlotte, N. C. to succeed the late Judge Fuller on the Court of Private Land Claims. The News & Observer is kicking because Roosevelt did not allow Simmons to do the appointing. It is hard to please some people.

The educational test will not much longer keep the negroes from the polls. White supremacy at elections must depend on the property qualification and the poll tax.—New Orleans Picayune.

Slowly but surely the object and aim of Democratic legislation begins to show itself.

In Virginia the campaign this year is run along the same line as in North Carolina in 1900.—Ex.

If this is so, then Virginia has our sympathy. Heaven help her! As for the powers that rule, they will help themselves.

THE SPIRIT OF TRUE AND LIBERAL FREEDOM.

As an expression of the loftiest patriotic feeling and of optimistic confidence in the stability of our republican institutions we submit to our readers the following gem from a impressive McKinley memorial address recently delivered by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts:

Ah, fellow citizens, amid the sorrow and the mourning and the tears, amid the horror and the disappointment and the baffled hope, there comes to us from the open grave of William McKinley a voice of good omen. What pride and love must we feel for the republic that calls such men to her high places! What hope and confidence in the future of a people where all men and women of all parties and sections, of all faiths and creeds, of all classes and conditions, are ready to respond as ours have responded to this emotion of mighty love.

You and I are Republicans. You and I are men of the North. Most of us are Protestants in religion. We are men of native birth. Yet, if every Republican were to day to fall in his place, as William McKinley has fallen. I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the republic and bear on the flag of liberty and glory. I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom. I believe that if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the republic would carry on the republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man in the North were to die the new and chastened South, with virtues it has cherished from the beginning of love of home and love of State and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The anarchist must slay seventy-five million Americans before he can slay the republic.

THE CASE STATED.

Governor Aycock, in his recent address to the colored people at the Colored State Fair held at Raleigh last week said:

"The law which separates you from the white people in the State socially, always has been and always will be inexorable, and it need not concern you nor me whether this law is violated elsewhere, it will never be violated in the South."

This is a pretty effectual answer to the ravings of some of our rabid Democratic contemporaries who are frothing at the mouth over the Booker Washington incident. In replying to Governor Aycock's address, Rev. C. King, D. D., editor of the Advance, a negro paper published, at Durham and pastor of St. Joseph's A. M. E. church, said among other things:

"We assure you that the negroes of North Carolina understand their places so far as social equality is concerned. We don't want it, and if casting my vote would bring this state of things to pass, I would hide away and not cast it. I say again that the negro does not want it. Social equality is a thing that comes of its own volition. To be social everything must be equal all round. Why, we haven't social equality among ourselves, but you white folks don't know it. You are not in the position to know it. There are negroes who do not come to some of our houses, and will not allow themselves to come. No, no! it is not social equality that we are clamoring after, but we are clamoring for something—it is equal rights before the law that we are after."

The utterances of both speakers were heartily indorsed by the colored people present.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Election returns at time of going to press from the several States in which elections were held Tuesday show overwhelming Republican victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Iowa, Nebraska, and New Jersey. Virginia and Mississippi go Democratic, and in Maryland both sides claim victory. New York City rolls Tammany in the dust, and Seth Low walks into the mayoralty with a comfortable plurality of over 30 000.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1901.

The speech of Secretary James Wilson, delivered at Dysart, Iowa, on Saturday, is of special significance from the fact that before leaving for Iowa the Secretary had two long conferences with the President and received from him special suggestions about handling the subjects of protection and reciprocity. His utterances may, therefore, be regarded as coming directly from the White House. Speaking of reciprocity Secretary Wilson said: "It was never entertained as an expedient by which trade could be extended to the advantage of some of our industries at the expense of others. It would have had scant welcome in any Republican convention had it been proclaimed as a measure by which new industries that gave promise of supplying the home demand should be sacrificed to the interests of strong industries that had long enjoyed the partiality of the American people."

All recent reports from the Philippines indicate satisfactory progress. The troops, whose terms will expire during the next year, will be brought home, and no new regiments will be sent to fill their places. Secretary Root has issued new orders to the Taft Commission and hereafter the proceedings of that body will be conducted along the lines of procedure followed by the Senate. All appropriations will be made in the form of bills, by the Commission in the committee of the whole, and then acted on by the Committee in open session. By this means the Secretary believes he will guard against extravagance, and, at the same time, give the Philipinos an excellent object lesson in self-government.

One of the troubles which the machine politicians are having with Mr. Roosevelt, is that he positively refuses to be button-holed in corners. The other day a republican Senator tried this plan of getting a private audience with the President and stated his case, as he thought, very nicely, in a confidential undertone. Presently everybody in that room and the next, heard Mr. Roosevelt announce in that stentorian voice of his "It is no use Senator, I will not appoint a man of that character if he has you and your delegation and the whole state behind him." The Senator will not try this plan again.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers, Eczema, Etc. Treatment Free.

If you have offensive pimples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, sore lips, eating, festering sores, sharp gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer. It is a dangerous condition, but you may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood diseases. It heals every sore or ulcer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula, etc. Especially advised for all obstinate cases that have reached the second or third stage. Druggists $1. Trial treatment free by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once prepaid.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Growth of Elizabeth City.

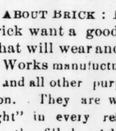
The census figures show that in population, in men and women who build cities and impress their character on the very bricks in the architecture, Elizabeth City is easily the metropolis of Northeastern North Carolina, a country rich beyond the dreams of those who do not know of its fertile lands and teeming waters, its shipping and lumber interests.

One sure test of a city's growth is seen in the multiplication of city lots. In 1880 there were 505 lots in Elizabeth City, valued at $270,000. In 1900 there are 1,883 lots in that growing city, valued at $1,023,830. This shows a 300 per cent increase in the number of homes.

Not only has Elizabeth City gone forward in adding to its population and building homes it has grown rapidly in wealth—in the "wherewith-all," which is commonly known as the thing that makes the mare go. In 1880 the real and personal property listed for taxation in Elizabeth City was valued at $449,104.20. In 1900 it was $1,432,203—an increase of over a million dollars in one census era. But that is not the most significant fact in the increase of wealth. The assessment for the present year, 1901, is $1,595,362, an increase in one year of $163,159. This shows that the prosperity of Elizabeth City is solid and that much of it is visible and on the tax-books—proof of a wealthy and an honest community.

Wanted—A pig weighing about 30 pounds. Call at CAROLINIAN office.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.

2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

"I hyuh de white young lady say dat she was gwinter cut de yuthuh young lady dat made huh so mad," said Miss Miami Brown.

"It's scan'lous de way dese white folks is actin," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Fust dey sings coon songs, den dey does cake walks, an now dey's gwine in foh carryin razors."—Washington Star.

Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation.—Lord Bacon.

There are a great many caves and prehistoric mounds in Iowa.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's. Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

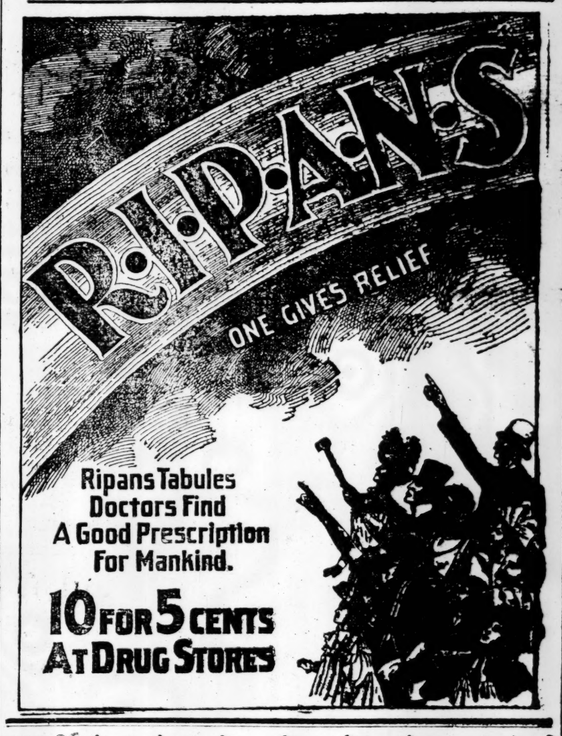
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haft

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executor of the late Whitmel Lane I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CALVIN LANE, Executor.

Oct. 7, 1901.

SEND US YOUR

JOB WORK!

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,

Real Estate and Rental Agent.

Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.

I offer the following properties for sale:

No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built, hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres. Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.

Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

Situations Secured

for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offer.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.

Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.

Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Indianapolis, Ind.

TAKING ADVANTAGE

Of the best is your duty first of all. Be fair with yourselves and see our new stock It presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss Our store is crowded with the newest of new styles, selected with experienced care as to quality; good taste as to styles; generous prodigality as to vanity—it is the right place to get the right goods at the right prices. Popular styles, late novelties, standard goods and newest attractions are all found in abundance. No question about our goods pleasing—they make none better No question about prices being satisfactory—none can sell cheaper

Ten thousand pairs of Men and boys **SHOES** from 75c to $5.00 a pair.

Shoes for Everybody.

Ten thousand pairs of Ladies, Misses and children **Shoes**

Prices 25c to $3.50 a pr.

No one can miss finding their shoes here.

Walk-Over Shoes for men, $3.50 and $4.00.

Lewis A. Crossett Shoe for men and boys, $2.00 to $5 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

Everything that is wanted in **Gents' Furnishing Goods** you can find in our store.

Clothing for men boys and children, from a suit to $20. **$5.00**

Do not buy until you see us.

Hats and Caps

for every body, of all the latest styles and colors; 15c to $3.00 each.

The celebrated Regina Shoes for ladies $3 per pr.

These are only a few of many bargains. Come and see us.

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

Collections Made

Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

It is True

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Tailoring For Fall 1901-2.

I am now ready for Fall and Winter orders. I am displaying this season the handsomest line of samples in woolens ever shown. Let me make your suit now before the rush. You can get it when you want it. I guarantee every garment to be perfect as to material, fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship.

You Run No Risk.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, J. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John. B Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. K. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lonsdale. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, Pastor.

Church of Christ, Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Lord's day morning and night.

COLORED—M. E. Zion, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Trinity, pastor; Olive Branch M W B Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, Mr. Arterbridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, Mr. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas L. Pelham, George D. Sherlock and W. J. Spencer. Standard Keeper, R. E. White. J. F. Sawyer, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Dunning; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Hurley; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J. F. Fitz.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Elliott, Principal.

State Colored School, P. W. Moore, Principal.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, }
Pasquotank County. }

Superior Court, September 1901.

J. P. Eaves, }
vs. }
Wilson, Jesse and } Order.
Raymond Forbes. }

This cause coming on to be heard upon motion for order of publication and it appearing to the Court that the defendants, Wilson, Jesse and Raymond Forbes are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, and after due diligence cannot be found in said state, that they have property in this state, that the plaintiff has a good cause of action, of which this Court has jurisdiction, same being for partition of a lot of land, near Elizabeth City, N. C.

Now on motion of J. B. Leigh, attorney for plaintiff it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for 6 successive weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County on the 11th day of November, 1901 and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted for a sale of lands described in the petition for division and if they fail to appear and show cause, then plaintiff will take the relief as set out in the petition. It is further ordered that the publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to defendants.

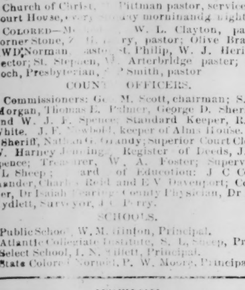
W. H. JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.

This 30th September 1901.

Safety

LIES IN SECURITY, AND SECURITY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE OLD AND ALWAYS RELIABLE

ALPINE SAFE.



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THE ALPINE SAFE & LOCK COMPANY,
(Incorporated)
CINCINNATI, O.

ABSOLUTELY :- FIRE-PROOF.

In construction, material and finish the Alpine Safe is superior to any safe sold, combining every feature for strength, durability and beauty.

NO POOL. NO TRUST. NO MONOPOLY.

For further information call on or address representative

GEO. B. STALLINGS,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. G. GRANDY & CO,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

F. H. ZIEGLER,
Successor to John H Ziegler,
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty

All kinds of Cabinet Work done

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

We believe that the price of cotton will advance soon. Crop conditions warrant this belief.

Wanted, by the American people, a patent, indestructible naval hero, warranted not to shrink.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? If you do try A. F. Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure Maple Syrup.

The first human being to pass safely over Niagara falls is the new woman, a giddy young thing of 50.

Home raised Cabbages and Turnips for sale every morning at Culpepper & Sons.

The order of Don't Knock is said to be growing. The members are pledged to speak no evil of the absent.

Daily's Cough Drops, the best at Culpepper & Sons. A new lot of Glassware also just received.

The black terrapin industry along the Cape Fear is suffering greatly from the depredations of unknown parties.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

The partridge shooting season began Friday. As a general thing there are plenty of birds and they are well grown.

Winda, Geo. W. Childs, Mia Maza and France Royal 5 cent cigars at Culpepper & Sons, and famous "Nancy Hall" Potatoes always on hand.

Another Richmond in the field. Gen. W. P. Roberts, of Gates, will be a candidate for the congressional nomination in the First district. This information comes from friends of Gen. Roberts.

FOR SALE—At Edenton, N. C. A modern Grist mill, 40 H. P. engine, boiler, belting, shafting, etc. Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

The Good Roads Congress held at Winston closed Saturday. As a result of the congress the Northwestern Good Roads Association of North Carolina is to be formed, with offices located at Winston-Salem.

Newbern is rejoicing over the prospect of an automobile rapid transit line. The automobiles will meet all trains and steamers. Come, wake up, Betsy, old girl! A horseless carriage you must have if you want to be in the swim.

The Wilmington Messenger says that the largest fish-oil and scrap factory in the world is being constructed on the Cape Fear River near Wilmington. It will employ eight steamers and produce 30,000 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours.

Journalism in the Albemarle section flourisheth not like the green bay tree. Within the last few weeks the Edenton Courier and Hertford Herald have been laid to rest, As diagnosed, both were starvation cases They merited a better end.

The fourth class at Annapolis has 148 members. The list of these new cadets for the navy appears in the Baltimore Sun. We find four from North Carolina, as follows: Louis P. Davis, John N. Furguson, John J. London, A. S. Wadsworth, Jr. The last-named is a great-grandson of the late Commodore Wadsworth of Massachusetts, and kin also to the famous New England poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.—Wilmington Messenger.

Alex. is a native Elizabethian, and we doubt not will do credit to the blood of his ancestors.

A movement is on foot in North Carolina to erect a monument to Sir Walter Raleigh. It is promoted by the tobacco men and collection boxes are to be placed in stores where tobacco is sold. If every smoker and chewer and snuffer in the country would contribute one days' outlay for the weed the gallant Englishman would have a memorial that would make the Washington monument look like a gate-post.—Charleston News and Courier.

Hoist With His Own Petard.

"How do the people in your neighborhood like free rural delivery?" wrote the Congressman who had been instrumental in having it established in that particular locality.

"They like it so well," wrote his influential constituent in reply, "that they don't come to town for their mail half as much as they used to do, and my trade has fallen off 25 per cent. You've had the last vote for Congress you'll ever get from me, darn you!—Chicago Tribune.

From Wilmington to Eliz. City.

The Raleigh Post prophesies that the time is not far distant when the deep water harbors along Carolina's coast will be knit together by a threadwork of steel rails. It says in part:

"The Washington Plymouth road, it is claimed will be in operation on or about the first of next month. With the completion of this line a much further delay of the construction of a road connecting Washington with New Bern can scarcely be contemplated. It is only 28 miles we believe, between these points, with no obstruction whatever, such as costly bridges or expensive grading.

Hyde enjoys peculiar advantages for truck growing. An inexhaustibly rich soil and an ideal climate, all that is lacking are the facilities to enable growers to put their products on the markets promptly.

The time will come and is not far distant, when the portion of our State extending from Columbia on the south to Bertie and Pasquotank on the north, especially those bordering on the ocean and sounds, will become a veritable garden spot, bringing wealth and its attendant blessings to the good people who dwell therein."

May our contemporary be not without honor as a prophet. God speed the day, thus say we all.

Louis Council, negro rapist, was hanged Saturday at Fayetteville. He died protesting his innocence. The hanging was a bunglesome one, the rope breaking when the trap was first sprung. The prisoner showed wonderful nerve and walked onto the trap again for a second trial. A great majority of the people in the city and county and all but three members of the bar publicly asserted before the execution that the negro ought not to be hanged, as did also, the priest who attended him on the scaffold.

The movement for a great celebration at Roanoke Island next year, as nearly as possible upon the landing of the first colonists in 1583, is taking shape. Gov. Aycock pledges the backing of the State, and there is reason to believe that congress will next year pass the bill making a $5,000 appropriation for a monument, the cornerstone of which can be laid next July, when it is the plan to have the celebration. A committee will soon meet at Raleigh to take the preliminary arrangements. Major Graham Daves is its chairman.

According to "The Washington Star," Booker T. Washington is not the first colored man who has dined with the President at the White House. The other was Benjamin Banneker, a negro noted for his attainments in mathematics, especially in astronomy, and also a linguist of note. The President who entertained him at dinner was no less a Democrat than Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian at that.

The Chatham Citizen puts the following poser:

"Has any Democratic legislator explained why the Revenue Act of 1901 makes the small dealer pay more tax in proportion to his purchase than the large dealer?

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:28 and will set to-night at 4:59.—Rainy and changeable weather is the forecast.—The city directory published by the Interstate Directory Co. is now on the market. The representatives of the company are hustlers, as is shown by the rapidity with which they did their work. The directory is a very creditable one and will prove a great convenience to the public.—A party of the young social element celebrated Hallowe'en by a surprise party at the home of the Misses Allen on Road street Thursday evening.—Mrs George Scott and daughter, Mrs. S. S. Lamb, are in New York on a pleasure and shopping expedition.—Mr. J. E. McCabe and family are now comfortably installed in their handsome new residence on upper Main street.—Work on the Baxter ice factory has begun. The foundation of the same is already completed. The site of the factory is at the western terminus of the Baxter field, within a few yards of the railroad and about a mile south of the cotton mill.—The well-known insurance firm of Culpepper. Griffin, Old & Grice has incorporated itself. The company will issue $15:000 of stock. P. W. McMullen, Esq., has purchased the interest therein of Mr. M. R. Griffin, retired. A portion of the stock is also, we are informed, to be placed on the market.—

We have most of us heard of that sweet wedded bliss—
Of two hearts that are beating as one,
And two souls with a single thought
sealed with a kiss—
And have wondered, perhaps, how 'twas done.

But to those who have been by experience taught
This effect is not hard to explain:
For in most of the cases that one single thought
Is—"I wish I was single again."

—Water street is to be reshelled. We wish Water street well, but think that the promise made by the aldermen at the time of the bond appropriation should be kept. It was then stated that a part of the appropriation would be spent on Road and Shepard streets, and that Water street having already received its share of attention, the much-needed improvement of other thoroughfares would be immediately pushed. The main arteries of trade in this city are Pennsylvania avenue, Poindexter, Main, Road, Shepard and Martin streets, and these thoroughfares should have the first claim on the city's purse. Two of these streets, Main and Poindexter, are in good condition, and Pennsylvania avenue is being shelled. With the improvement of the other three a connecting system of good roadways embracing the whole city would be secured to us.—Many are inquiring as to whether the street-sprinkler has been stowed away in winter quarters or sold to some neighboring city. Trot her out, Mr. Commissioner, the dust nuisance again threatens.—An overturned lamp in the Hathaway residence Friday evening resulted in the turning in of the fire alarm. The flames were extinguished, however, before the company could respond to the call.—Mr. C. W. Burres, the genial young manager of "The Fair" department store, returns from New York this week with a Northern bride. The happy couple will occupy the new residence adjoining the Woodley home on Main St.

Who weeps a fading summer
With all its garnered sheaves?
Its beauty lies
'Neath starry skies,
Asleep in golden leaves!

—A new marine railway on Goat Island is under process of construction. Mr. John Williams will operate the same.—The electric lights, for variety's sake, stuck to their job last Saturday night.—The Rev. L. L. Williams, delegate to the Episcopal Conference recently held at San Francisco, has returned home. Mrs. Williams, who, we regret to hear, is the victim of an unfortunate illness, is visiting her mother in Alexandria, Va.—Local option is still the main subject of discussion in Elizabeth. We are informed that the reformers have now succeeded in getting the names of a majority of the voters to their petition in two city wards out of the seven. Rumor hath it, that the City Aldermen are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of relicensing the saloons. It is claimed that a test vote would show three opposed to and three in favor of relicensing, and that one of the Aldermen will refuse to take a stand on the matter. If this report is true, then the responsibility of casting the deciding vote will be imposed upon the Mayor. The statement however, is, also made that the council, not having been elected upon a temperance issue, will refuse to assume the responsibility of deciding the question, but will refer the same to a direct vote of the people for an unbiased expression of public opinion thereon. It is also whispered upon the street that an effort is being made to secure the presence of Sam Jones, the noted Georgia evangelist, in Elizabeth City for some time in December. Things are pretty warm as they are, but if Jones arrives on the scene we have, in very truth, the promise of a "hot time" in Betseytown.—A number of Norfolk capitalists, accompanied by one of the representatives of the N.&S. spent a couple of days in the city last week. It is reported that they were prospecting with the idea of investing here. Let them come. We will bid them a hearty welcome. The combination of brains and capital can reap rich harvests in this section. Our resources are almost unlimited. All we need is development.—

You've eaten of the tree of knowledge,
You look the world between the eyes,
And, though you've never been to college,
You have the wisdom to be wise.
Ah, in despite of church and chapel,
There's still no flavor like the apple.

—A gymnasium is on the tapis for the near future. The city needs some such institution.—Mr. G. B. Pendleton has been a stranger to his native heath during the week just passed. It is reported that, accompanied by "the little blind bow-boy," he has been pilgrimating northward.—Among the names of the sixty-six lady managers to the Charleston Exposition from North Carolina, recently appointed, we note those of Mrs. E. F. Aydlett of Elizabeth City and Mrs. T. G. Skinner of Hertford.—Mr. James Morton, a well known and respected citizen of this city, died at his room in the Albemarle House Saturday. His death was the result of a severe conjestive chill. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon.—Miss Lula Briggs of Raleigh is the guest of Miss Ada Melick on Water St.—Mr. E. S. Willey, our enterprising ship contractor, is branching out. In future he will operate two marine railways, his own and the Scott railway which he has leased.—The Council held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening. The usual routine business was transacted. The repeal of the fool milk-ordinance, prohibiting the feeding of babies on Sunday, was the star act of the occasion.—Mr N. R. Zimmerman and wife have returned from an extended trip to points in Pennsylvania.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

Paul J. Bungart,

o——ARCHITECT.——o

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.

ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. William Overton baptised one candidate at the usual place Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. W. Barrington's school near town opened Monday with a good enrollment.

Rev. Z. H. Berry has been ill at home near town for several days.

There were several deaths in our community last week, among them that of Mrs. Ella Sawyer, an aged lady residing on the north side.

Rev. Calvin Lane occupied the pulpit at Olive Branch Church on Sunday. Rev. Lane is a native of this place but at present is a resident of Maine.

The Normal and Industrial Institute opened in the Samaritan Hall on Monday. We are informed that Miss Ritter, of Springfield, Mass., who was formerly connected with the school will be principal.

A series of meetings are being held at Antioch Presbyterian Church by Rev. Fairly, assisted by several white ministers of the city.

Our local churches are making preparations for the approaching annual session of the Virginia Conference of the A. M. E. Z. Church.

Miss Martha Trafton, a very progressive and popular teacher, died on Monday at her late home near Belcross.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

But like everything else it should be the genuine article. Real economy in buying consists largely in getting good goods. If you would practice it with reference to your

Grocery

purchases and desire at the same time to live on the best that the grocery world furnishes, you cannot strike the road quicker than by way of giving us your order today.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WE GIVE REBATE CHECKS.

Get a cash register check with every cash purchase. When your checks show that the total of all your purchases have amounted to $5.00 we cash in the checks. It's just like finding money.

Remember also, that our exhaustive stock of Chemicals, together with our assorted variety of toilet articles and druggists' sundries enable us to offer to the public prices that can be favorably compared with those of any drug establishment in the country.

We invite inspection. We defy competition. Call and make our acquaintance.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

SUN SHINE HOT BLAST - - - STOVES.

They embody new ideas in stoves.
They burn the gas that would escape from your old style stoves and convert it into heat instead of annoyance.
They can be absolutely regulated; hot if need be, cool if you wish.
They will reduce your coal bill one third.
They are substantially made, outside of polished steel lined with sheet iron and have double cast iron fire pots.
They are moderate in price.
You do not have to shovel them out; no dust, no dirt.
Before you decide on your coal burning device for this winter examine a "Sun Shine Hot Blast."

They can be had only of

P. W. Melick

who sells everything to furnish a house.

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A DOLLAR'S A DOLLAR

And presumably it is worth as much to you as to the next man. Why not save a dollar or two, then, by getting your clothes where you are sure of getting them just as you want them? The extremes of dress are here for those who want them.

Covering--body, head, hand, foot covering ---for all 7 ages of man. Men's Suits and Overcoats

are priced so low, quality and workmanship considered, that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

SCARCITY OF SMALL MONEY

Treasury Department Unable to Keep Up With the Demand.

ACTIVITY OF THE RETAIL TRADE

Calling For Silver Certificates Faster Than They Can Be Printed — Unseasoned Notes Wear Out Fast—Paper Factory's Output Increased—Mints Concentrating Their Efforts Upon Fractional Coinage.

Washington, D. C.—That unusual activity prevails in the retail trade of the entire country is shown by a demand upon the Treasury for notes of small denominations and fractional silver, so great that the resources of the Government are taxed to the utmost to keep up with it. A part of the demand is traceable indirectly to the act of March 14, 1900, which remodeled the lesser paper currency by providing for the exclusive use of silver certificates for all denominations under $10. This made it impossible for the Treasury to pay out again a large quantity of notes which it had on hand, and required their replacement with silver certificates, to say nothing of the output necessitated by the daily inflow of more of the tabooed small notes for exchange.

The necessity for using small silver certificates with so extraordinary rapidity forced into circulation a great volume of paper money which was green and unseasoned, and therefore calculated to wear out doubly fast, while its low denominations were an assurance of its use in hand-to-hand retail trade, the severest ordeal through which any kind of money can be put. All the conditions, therefore, forecast early mutilation, and hence a great acceleration in the rate at which further supplies would have to be provided. Some months ago the Treasurer, finding that he had to issue the new certificates as fast as they reached his reserve vault, obtained authority to accumulate a large advance stock, so as to have a quantity of seasoning, while drawing what he required for current needs. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been considerably enlarged in space and mechanical plant, had not only to increase its force of employes, but to work them more hours in the daytime, and add a night shift besides.

Still the demand grew, more than keeping pace with the expansion of the bureau's plant and personnel. Then the stock of distinctive paper threatened to run out, and the factory at Dalton, Mass., was goaded to do more. The paper-makers pleaded that they had about reached their limit, but the Treasury Department, after considerable consultation with the contractors, succeeded in working out a scheme for increasing the average output of 150,000 sheets a day, hitherto the high-water mark, to 190,000 sheets. In spite of this increase, and the period of comparative dullness, which must be expected after the spring trade has passed its prime, it will take several months to accumulate any considerable supply of finished money for the Treasurer's reserve vaults.

In the minor coinage a corresponding activity prevails. The mints cannot keep up at all with the popular demand for pennies and nickels, and do not make much attempt to. The bulk of their efforts are concentrated upon fifty-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces.

It is now regarded as extremely fortunate that Congress raised the limit of $50,000,000 for outstanding fractional silver to $100,000,000 by the act of March 14, 1900, otherwise retail trade in these busy times would have been in a bad way. Even while the $50,000,000 limit lasted the mints were driven by sheer necessity to produce about $76,000,000, in disregard of the letter of the law, and there is now outstanding some $91,000,000, all of it new money, to say nothing of the recoined pieces.

WILD WEST SHOW WRECKED.

Over 100 Horses Killed in a Collision Near Lexington, N. C.

Lexington, N. C.—One hundred and ten of the ring horses of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show were crushed to death in a railroad wreck near Lexington. Among the horses killed was "Old Pap," and Colonel Cody's favorite saddle horse, and "Old Eagle," the star ring horse. The mules that drew the Deadwood Coach also were killed.

Colonel Cody is heartbroken over the slaughter. He says his loss is $60,000.

The accident was the result of a head-end collision between a fast south-bound freight and the second section of the show train, and was due to a misunderstanding of orders. Several train hands were injured, but no one was killed.

DAZED IN MIDAIR.

Workman Goes to Sleep Repairing a Pittsburg Church Tower.

Pittsburg, Penn.—Thomas Eaton is both lucky and unlucky. While he was engaged in plastering the crevices in the stone tower of the Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue, while suspended on a hanging chair, over 100 feet above the ground, he fell asleep.

A small boy discovered the man was dozing, and called for assistance. A fellow-workman risked his life by a climb to the top. He carefully pinioned Eaton to the chair, without disturbing his quiet evening slumber. Then he was lowered to the ground, and the foreman told him that he was discharged.

Principal Harbors Well Fortified.

Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States now have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit of effective defense against naval attacks, says General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report.

Six Robbers Loot a Bank.

Six robbers blew open the bank at Matlock, Iowa, and secured $1500. The building, valued at $2,000, was wrecked by dynamite. The robbers escaped.

Democrat Made a Judge.

President Roosevelt appointed Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina, Associate Justice of the Court of Private Land Claims. Mr. Osborne is to succeed Judge Fuller. He is, like his predecessor, a Democrat. He was formerly Attorney-General of North Carolina.

Bread Riot in Mexico.

A terrible bread riot has occurred in the town of Puruandias, Michoacan, Mexico, in which twenty people were wounded, many of whom will die. The riot is a result of the corn famine.

Two British Successes.

Colonel Byng surprised a Boer commando and captured twenty-two prisoners, including Field Cornets Spanneberg and Onisthuisen. Colonel Fortescue had a day-long fight with Muller's commando. North of Balmoral the British killed four Boers and captured fifty-four prisoners, thirty-six wagons and much stock.

Crete to Be Annexed to Greece.

The Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed the Sultan of Turkey that the annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece is imminent and inevitable.

SCHLEY ENDS TESTIMONY

The Court Takes Him in Hand After the Cross-Examination.

Confines Itself Almost Wholly to Inquiring Into the Retrograde Movement and the Reconnaissance of May 31.

Washington, D. C.—After having been under cross-examination for three days before the Court of Inquiry, Rear-Admiral Schley concluded his testimony.

The cross-examination was chiefly in regard to the reconnaissance of May 31, and the battle in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, including considerable questioning in regard to the Brooklyn's famous "loop."

Admiral Schley was enabled to make some further explanations in regard to the attack upon the Colon and his statement to the Senate in relation to it. He said he felt that only the strongest military necessity would have justified risking the vessels of his squadron against the fortifications in an attack which might have rendered them inferior to the enemy and perhaps have induced Cervera to come out of the harbor with a result that might have been disastrous. He declared he felt that he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the department, for as late as July 13, even after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, an order had been received directing that the vessels should not be risked against the fortifications of Santiago.

It was developed during the cross-examination that Admiral Schley had made a report of the battle to Admiral Sampson which did not reach the Navy Department. This was because Admiral Sampson had returned it to Schley, for the reason that it did not mention the New York. The Court acting under a former ruling, decided that this report could not be introduced into evidence, but Admiral Schley was allowed to make a statement based upon it. He said that he thought the victory was big enough for all, and that even if the New York was not there he would make a second report in generosity to Admiral Sampson. It was this second report which reached the Navy Department.

When questioned as to the loop, Admiral Schley declared that if the turn had not been made, and the vessel had been sacrificed, our squadron might have lost the day. He regarded it as a very important move, and being on deck he accepted the responsibility for it. Still, he did not mention it in his report, as he regarded it only as an incident in the great events of that day.

The Court propounded a number of questions when the cross-examination had been concluded, but in none of them was the battle referred to. They had reference chiefly to the retrograde movement, in which the Court seems to be mostly interested, and to the reconnaissance.

It was evident from the questions by the Court that its members are giving greatest consideration to the retrograde movement, and, second to that, the affair of May 31. They seem to have eliminated nearly everything else, except a slight reference to coaling, which is in realty closely allied to the retrograde movement.

FOUR DOUBLE TRAGEDIES.

Two Men Kill Wives, One a Relative, and Another His Sweetheart.

Newaygo, Mich.—Abraham Stees shot and instantly killed his wife and then shot himself. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the shooting.

Henderson, Ky.—Lucian Brown shot and killed Ollie Allison and then committed suicide. They were brothers-in-law, and the trouble over a lawsuit is believed to have prompted the tragedy.

Tiffin, Ohio.—Daniel Aldrich, aged fifty-five, a farmer living near Green Springs, while temporarily insane, clubbed his wife into insensibility and then shot himself dead.

Elkton, Md.—Elmore Pryor shot and killed Miss Effie Davidson and then blew out his own brains. He had been in love with her for a long time and she had rejected him.

COURT HOUSE STEPS A GALLOWS.

Kentucky Mob Hangs a Negro After Riddling Him With Bullets.

Hodgenville, Ky.—A mob of fifty or seventy-five determined citizens came down upon this little town about 2 o'clock a. m. and took from the jail Silas Esters, a negro, charged with forcing Granville Ward, a fifteen-year-old boy, of New Upton, to commit a crime, and strung him up to the Court House steps.

So quietly and systematically did the mob go about its work that the citizens of the town were in ignorance of the existence of the mob until the negro was in its clutches.

INDORSE THE CANTEEN.

Army Inspectors Say Its Abolition Has Worked Hardship Upon the Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Army officers detailed as inspectors, whose duty requires them to report upon the discipline, efficiency, health and morals of the men of the regular service, in their reports to Inspector-General Breckinridge almost to a man condemn the abolition of the canteen. They consider the prohibitory legislation of last winter "ill-advised," and declare it has worked a hardship upon the men.

Arrested For Burning a Town.

W. F. Dennis, of the firm of Smith & Dennis, dry goods merchants, was arrested on the charge of burning the town of Timmonsville, S. C. Fire was started by the explosion of a keg of powder in the store of Smith & Dennis. There was no fire department and twenty-three houses, the whole business section of the town were burned. A search of the premises of Smith & Dennis developed that their barns were stored with goods, said to have been removed from the store before the fire. The store was insured.

Denies King Edward Has Cancer.

The Danish Official Gazette publishes a denial of the statement that King Edward is suffering from cancer, and declares untrue the report that specialists were in consultation regarding him during his recent visit to Denmark.

No Strike at Fall River.

At a mass meeting of the mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., the five unions—the spinners and loom fixers—have voted against a strike, and as a result of this vote there will not be a strike.

Venezuela Makes Amends to Germany.

The differences between Germany and Venezuela growing out of the affair at Porto Cabello, where German sailors were attacked by Venezuelans, have been practically arranged. Venezuela has notified Germany that the two ringleaders in the affair have been arrested and will be suitably punished.

Morocco Pays For an Abduction.

Morocco has paid to the Spanish Minister at Tangiers $30,000 on account of the abduction of a Spanish boy and girl by Moors. The Government has added $1600 for the parents of the two captives.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra ..$	—	@$	22½
Firsts	20	@	21½
Seconds	17½	@	19½
State dairy, tubs, extra...	21	@	21½
Imitation creamery	14	@	18
Factory finest	—	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	9¼	@	9¾
Small	10¼	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7
Full skims	1½	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	25	@	26
State and Penn.....	25	@	26
Western—Choice	22	@	23

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1901	2 65	@	2 70
Medium, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, choice	2 02½	@	2 03
Red kidney, choice.....	2 55	@	2 60
Green peas, bags.....	1 30	@	1 32½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, King, per bbl....	3 50	@	5 50
Greening, per bbl.....	2 50	@	5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl.....	1 50	@	4 00
Pears, Seckel, per bbl....	2 50	@	4 00
Kieffer, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 25
Bartlett, per bbl.....	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., per basket..	12	@	18
Niagara, per basket.....	10	@	15
Concord, per basket.....	10	@	11
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.....	5 50	@	6 50
Quinces, per bbl.....	2 50	@	4 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	8½	@	9
Spring chickens, per lb....	8½	@	9
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	10
Ducks, per pair.....	55	@	65
Geese, per pair.....	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	12
Fowls, Western, per lb...	7	@	9½
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	11	@	18
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	13	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb....	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1901, choice, per lb..	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice.	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
1900, common to prime..	8	@	11
Old odds.....	1	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	87½	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	72½	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	65
Straw, long rye.....	65	@	85

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl..	1 37	@	1 75
N. Y. State, per bbl....	1 25	@	2 12
Sweets, N. J., per bbl..	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, State, per bag....	2 50	@	3 00
Orange Co., per bag....	1 25	@	2 75
Connecticut, red, per bbl	—	@	3 00
Cabbages, per 100.....	2 50	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	80
Tomatoes, per box.....	25	@	75
String beans, per basket..	75	@	1 25
Egg plant, per bbl.....	3 50	@	4 50
Peppers, per bbl.....	60	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per basket.....	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per dozen....	1 00	@	1 25
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag.....	75	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	75	@	2 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt..	3	@	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents ...	3 50	@	3 85
Spring patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y....	—	@	77¼
No. 1 N. Duluth.....	—	@	78¼
No. 2 red.....	—	@	79¾
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	63½
Oats—No. 2 white.....	43¾	@	44
Track mixed	40½	@	42¼
Rye—Western	61½	@	62
State	57	@	58
Lard, city	—	@	8.55c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	5½	@	0¼
Calves, city dressed.....	9	@	12¼
Country dressed	5	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 40	@	4 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	5 50	@	6 50

ALL EXPORT RECORDS BEATEN

United States Surpasses Great Britain in Volume of Trade.

Washington, D. C.—The comparative figures prepared each month by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the domestic exports from the United States are greater than those from any other country, and that the monthly average during the year 1901 has been higher than that of any other country. For the nine months' ending with September our exports of domestic products were $1,024,605,181, against $1,018,845,768 from the United Kingdom, the next largest exporter of domestic products, in the same period.

The totals of the exports of Germany, France, Russia, Netherlands and India during the latest available years show not only that the United States is clearly in the lead as an exporter but that the growth in her exports has been more rapid than that of any other great exporting nation.

In the year 1900 the figures for the United States were $1,453,013,659 of exports of domestic products, against $497,263,737 in 1875, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. during that period, while those of Germany were in 1900, $1,050,611,000 and in 1875, $607,096,000, an increase of 73 per cent, and those of the United Kingdom in 1900, $1,418,348,000, and in 1875 $1,087,497,000, an increase of about 40 per cent.

Big Consumption of Pig Iron.

Pig iron stocks are not accumulating at furnaces, and there is evidence of record-breaking consumption for many months.

Textile Mills are Busy.

Textile mills have an abundance of work, and firm prices are maintained.

Natal's Trade Reviving.

Trade in Natal, South Africa, is reviving, as the country is cleared of Boers. For the nine months ended September 30 the imports amounted to nearly $32,500,000, as compared with $20,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

First Car of California Oranges.

The first carload of this season's oranges to leave California was shipped from Visalia to New York City. The car is a record-breaker for the State.

Japanese Want Russian Trade.

A commission, consisting of traders from Japan, has arrived at Odessa. The object of the visitors is to promote Russo-Japanese trade. They will also go to Kieff and Warsaw. They bring samples of Japanese products, with the object of acquainting Russian importers with the nature of Japanese exports.

Alaska Salmon Catch Good.

The steamer Jeanie, at Seattle, Wash., from Uyak Bay and the Kodiak Islands, Alaska, reports a favorable salmon fishing season in Alaska.

Europe's Sugar Production.

According to the statistics of the International Society, the sugar production of Europe for 1901 is estimated at 5,928,264 tons, which is an increase of 212,841 tons upon last year's output.

Lack of Harmony in Zinc Trades.

An international zinc price arrangement has been frustrated by German producers.

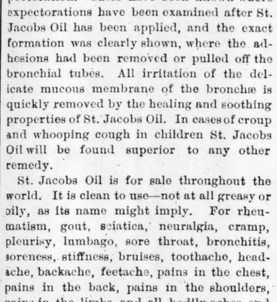
Freight Car Famine in New York.

Western New York shippers have complained of a scarcity of freight cars.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.



MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Felting Brides With Flowers.

The custom of showering bridal couples with rice is as old as the monumental hills. It is sometimes attended with disagreeable results, but is still persisted in at most matrimonial functions. An improvement upon this custom which seems likely and ought to become popular, was observed at a pretty wedding celebrated at Lake Geneva, Wis., just before the close of the outing season. The piazzas and lawns of the bride's home were beautifully decorated with hydrangeas, which the extensive gardens furnished in unusual profusion. The altar arranged at one end of the parlor was beautifully decorated and bowered with the same blooms, mingled with ferns and evergreens. Bunches of the blossoms stood in large jars and vases in the spacious hall and banked the great fireplace. When the newly wedded pair started away in the late afternoon the guests lined the way from the house to the entrance gate of the grounds, every one provided with hygrandeas, and through this lane of pelting flowers the bridal carriage was driven. It was a poetic and picturesque change from the usual rice shower.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The longest recorded hair growing on the feminine head was eight feet. The longest recorded beard was twelve feet.

The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette says: "Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."

The Cook's Warning.

Wife—"Well, John, I'll have to do the cooking now. The cook left without warning this afternoon."

Husband—"Not exactly without warning. She told me this morning I had better bring home some dyspepsia tablets to-night, but I didn't quite catch on to what she meant."—Judge.

St. Jacobs Oil For Chest-Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, and Pleurisy.

An outward application for bronchial difficulties is many times far more effective than syrups, cough mixture, cod liver oil, &c., simply because it penetrates through to the direct cause, which is, as a rule, an accumulation of matter or growth tightly adhered to the bronchial tubes.

St. Jacobs Oil, possessing as it does those wonderful penetrating powers, enables it to loosen these adhesions and to induce free expectoration. Cases have been known where expectorations have been examined after St. Jacobs Oil has been applied, and the exact formation was clearly shown, where the adhesions had been removed or pulled off the bronchial tubes. All irritation of the delicate mucous membrane of the bronchæ is quickly removed by the healing and soothing properties of St. Jacobs Oil. In cases of croup and whooping cough in children St. Jacobs Oil will be found superior to any other remedy.

St. Jacobs Oil is for sale throughout the world. It is clean to use—not at all greasy or oily, as its name might imply. For rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, cramp, pleurisy, lumbago, sore throat, bronchitis, soreness, stiffness, bruises, toothache, headache, backache, feetache, pains in the chest, pains in the back, pains in the shoulders, pains in the limbs, and all bodily aches and pains it has no equal. It acts like magic. Safe, sure, and never failing.

In America and on the Continent of Europe, foot passengers and vehicles keep to the right; in Great Britain they keep to the left.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There is nothing underhanded about lovemaking. You can't kiss a girl behind her back.

Belfast is Ireland's richest and most populous city.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The stray dog realizes that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Youth, in its profound wisdom, feels a great pity for the ignorance of old age.

Indians Won't Go to Mexico.

"Standing Yellow, a war chief of the Cheyenne Indians, has recently returned from a trip to old Mexico," says the Los Angeles Times, "where he was sent as a delegate for a number of tribes in Oklahoma, aggregating about ten thousand Indians. The purpose of the old chief's trip was to select a new home for the reservation Indians, who had always considered Mexico nothing short of another happy hunting ground, where they could all live a life of prosperity and ease; but the report of the old chief has upset the fancy notion these Indians held about Mexico, and will be the means of retaining the ten thousand red skins in this country until they die."

The three largest cities in Sweden are Stockholm, with about 300,000 inhabitants, Gothenburg, with 131,000, and Malmo, with 61,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31.—After investigating Garfield Tea, which is quite universally acknowledged to be the best family remedy, it is not difficult to explain its success—it is the medicine for good results. It is manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co. in their new and attractive laboratory and is made wholly from simple, sweet, and withal, health-giving herbs. Garfield Tea is the original herb cure for constipation and sick headache.

One-fifth of the married couples of France are childless.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The owl isn't as wise as he seems. He prefers always to look on the dark side of things.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The only time some men get a hustle on is when they are looking for trouble.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is much better to hit the nail on the head than the nail on the finger.

SOZODONT

A PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE FOR THE

TEETH AND BREATH

25c EACH

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Mrs. E., 87 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO

FARMS WANTED for waiting customers and our spring list. E. S. Hine & Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 43

$8.00 For this

AT YOUR STATION.

Warranted Accurate

Other sizes equally low.

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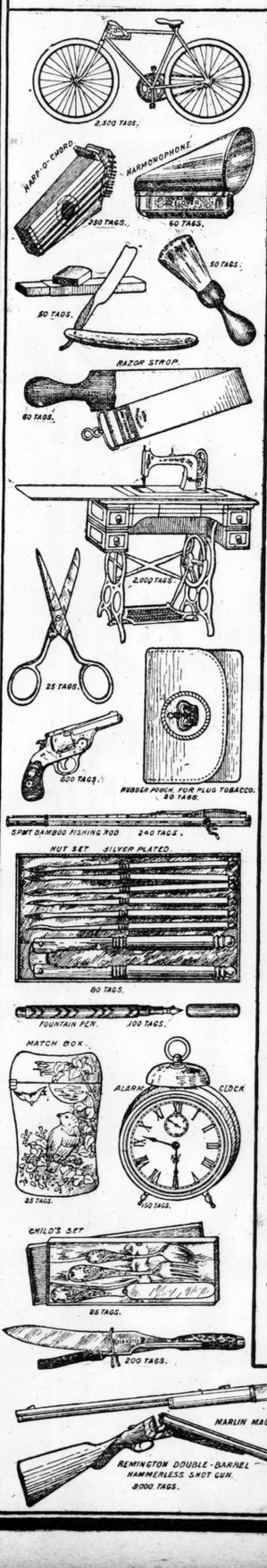

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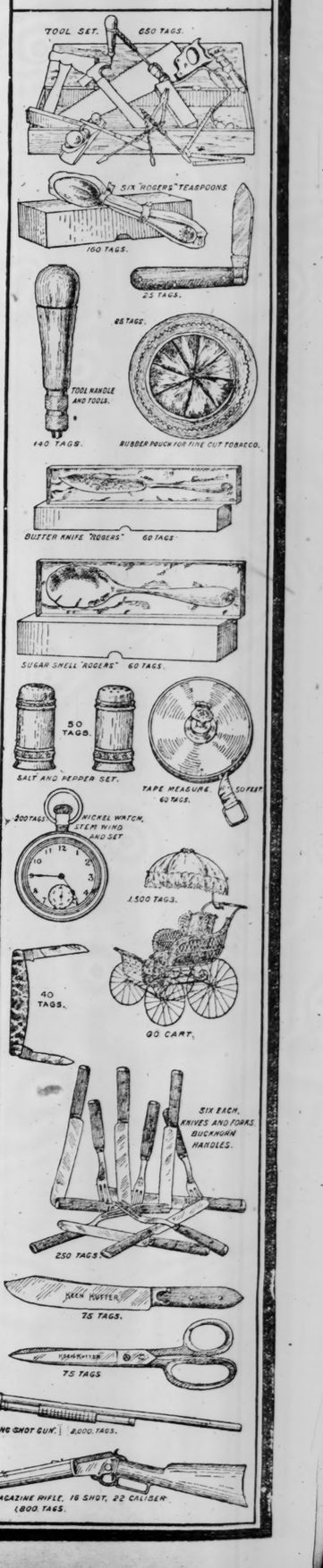

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